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**Universal access  
to human knowledge**

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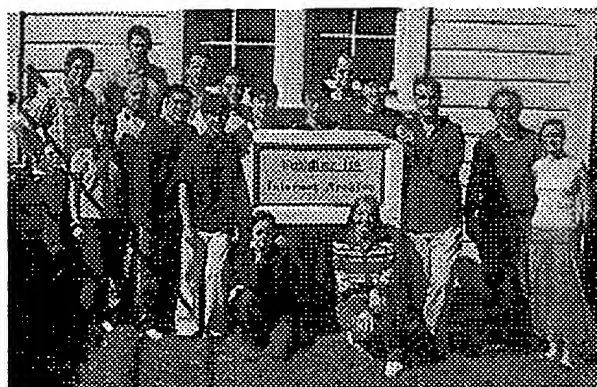
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#### About the Internet Archive



The Internet Archive is a 501(c)(3) public nonprofit that was founded to build an 'Internet library,' with the purpose of offering permanent access for researchers, historians, and scholars to historical collections that

exist in digital format. Founded in 1996 and located in the Presidio of San Francisco, the Archive has been receiving data donations from [Alexa Internet](#) and others. In late 1999, the organization started to grow to build more well-rounded collections.

#### Why the Archive is Building an 'Internet Library'

Libraries exist to preserve society's cultural artifacts and to provide access to them. If libraries are to continue to foster education and scholarship in this era of digital technology, it's essential for them to extend those functions into the digital world.

Many early movies were recycled to recover the silver in the film. The [Library of Alexandria](#) — an ancient center of learning containing a copy of every book in the world — was eventually burned to the ground. Even now, at the turn of the 21st century, no comprehensive archives of television or radio programs exist.

But without cultural artifacts, civilization has no memory and no mechanism to learn from its successes and failures. And paradoxically, with the explosion of the Internet, we live in what Danny Hillis has referred to as our "[digital dark age](#)."

The Internet Archive is working to prevent the Internet — a new medium with major historical significance — and other "born-digital" materials from disappearing into the past. Collaborating with institutions including the [Library of Congress](#) and the [Smithsonian](#), we are working to preserve a record for generations to come.

Open and free access to literature and other writings has long been considered essential to education and to the maintenance of an open society. Public and philanthropic enterprises have supported it through

Today's Web:  
Greatest Hits and  
Hidden Gems

Village Voice: "Other  
People's Property –  
Academics Square Off  
Against Hollywood on  
Internet Content"

Gannet News Service:  
"Archive site  
preserves earliest  
Web pages"

CNET: "Web know-it-  
all goes where you  
won't"

International Herald  
Tribune: "Go  
Wayback"

the ages.

The Internet Archive is opening its collections to researchers, historians, and scholars. The Archive has no vested interest in the discoveries of the users of its collections, nor is it a grant-making organization.

At present, the size of our Web collection is such that using it requires programming skills. However, we are hopeful about the development of tools and methods that will give the general public easy and meaningful access to our collective history. In addition to developing our own collections, we are working to promote the formation of other Internet libraries in the United States and elsewhere.

#### Find out

- How to help fund the Archive
- Make a Monetary Donation to the Archive
- How to donate a digital collection to the Internet Archive
- About our announcement and discussion lists on Internet libraries and movie archives

#### Future Libraries - How People Envision Using Internet Libraries

**From ephemera to artifact:** Internet libraries can change the content of the Internet from ephemera to enduring artifacts of our political and cultural lives.

"I believe historians need every possible piece of paper and archived byte of digital data they can muster. The Smithsonian Institution sees the value, and has affiliated with the Archive to preserve the 1996 campaign Web sites, official and unofficial."

—Dan Gillmor, computing editor, *San Jose Mercury News*, 1 September 1996

**Protecting our right to know:** Most states have pre-Internet sunshine laws that require public access to government documents. Yet while the Internet has generally increased public access to information, states have just begun to amend those laws to reflect today's Internet environment. According to Bill Chamberlin, director of the Marion Brechner Citizen Access Project at the University of Florida's College of Journalism and Communications, such laws are being enacted "piecemeal, one state at a time," and cover information that varies widely in nature — everything from "all public records" to specialized information such as education reports and the licensing status of medical practitioners. In the meantime, while public officials are posting more information on the Internet than their state legislatures require, there's little regulatory control over exactly what is posted, when it's taken off, or how often it's updated. This leaves a gap that online libraries can help to fill.

**Exercising our "right to remember":** Without paper libraries, it would be hard to exercise our "right to remember" our political history or hold government accountable. With much of the public's business now moving from paper to digital media, Internet libraries are certain to become essential in maintaining that right. Imagine, for instance, how news coverage of an election campaign might suffer if journalists had

only limited access to previous statements that candidates had made in the media.

"The Internet Archive is a service so essential that its founding is bound to be looked back on with the fondness and respect that people now have for the public libraries seeded by Andrew Carnegie a century ago.... Digitized information, especially on the Internet, has such rapid turnover these days that total loss is the norm. Civilization is developing severe amnesia as a result; indeed it may have become too amnesiac already to notice the problem properly. The Internet Archive is the beginning of a cure — the beginning of complete, detailed, accessible, searchable memory for society, and not just scholars this time, but everyone."

—Stewart Brand, president, The Long Now Foundation

**Establishing Internet centers internationally:** What is a country without a memory of its cultural heritage? Internet libraries are the place to preserve the aspect of a country's heritage that exists on the Internet.

**Tracing the way our language changes:** During the late 19th century, James Murray, a professor at Oxford University, built the first edition of the *Oxford English Dictionary* by sending copies of selected books to "men of letters" who volunteered to search them for the first occurrences of words and to trace the migration of their various meanings. Internet libraries could allow linguists to automate much of this extremely labor-intensive process.

**Tracking the Web's evolution:** Historians, sociologists, and journalists could use Internet libraries to hold up a mirror to society. For example, they might ask when different ethnic groups or special interests or certain businesses became a presence on the Internet.

"We don't know where this Internet is going, and once we get there it will be very instructive to look back."

—Donald Heath, president of the Internet Society in Reston, Virginia

**Reviving dead links:** A few services — such as UC Berkeley's Digital Library Project, the Online Computer Library Center, and Alexa Internet — are starting to offer access to archived versions of Web pages when those pages have been removed from the Web. This means that if you get a "404 — Page Not Found" error, you'll still be able to find a version of the page.

**Understanding the economy:** Economists could use Archive data such as link structures — what and how many links a site contains — to investigate how the Web affects commerce.

**Finding out what the Web tells us about ourselves:** Researchers could use data on links and traffic to better understand human behavior and communication.

"Researchers could use the Archive's Web snapshots in

combination with usage statistics to compare how people in different countries use the Web over long periods of time.... Political scientists and sociologists could use the data to study how public opinion gets formed. For example, suppose a device for increasing privacy became available: Would it change usage patterns?"

—Bernardo Huberman, Xerox Palo Alto Research Center

"The Internet Archive has created a kind of test tube that allows a broad range of researchers to analyze the Web in ways that have never been possible before. What makes this type of research unique is that it often requires the fusion of traditional tools and techniques with new methods, and it results in the development of new theories, techniques, and metrics."

—James Pitkow, Xerox Palo Alto Research Center

**Looking back:** With a "way-back machine" — a device that displayed the Web as it looked on a given date — historians and others would literally have a window on the past.

How would you use an Internet library?

### **Related Projects and Research**

Internet libraries raise many issues in a range of areas, including archiving technology, copyright, privacy and free speech, trademark, trade secrets, import/export issues, stolen property, pornography, the question of who will have access to the libraries, and more.

Below are links to projects, resources, and institutions related to Internet libraries.

Internet Libraries and Librarianship

Archiving Technology

Internet Mapping

Internet Statistics

Copyright

Privacy and Free Speech

### **Internet Libraries and Librarianship**

**Alexa Internet** has catalogued Web sites and provides this information in a free service.

[www.alexa.com](http://www.alexa.com)

**The American Library Association** is a major trade association of American libraries.

[www.ala.org](http://www.ala.org)

**The Australian National Library** collects material including organizational Web sites.

[pandora.nla.gov.au/documents.html](http://pandora.nla.gov.au/documents.html)

**The Council on Library and Information Resources** works to ensure the well-being of the scholarly communication system.

[www.clir.org](http://www.clir.org)

See its publication **Why Digitize?** at

[www.clir.org/pubs/reports/pub80-smith/pub80.html](http://www.clir.org/pubs/reports/pub80-smith/pub80.html)

**The Digital Library Forum (D-Lib)** publishes an online magazine and other resources for building digital libraries.

[www.dlib.org](http://www.dlib.org)

**Attorney I. Trotter Hardy** explains copyright law and examines its implications for digital materials in his paper **Internet Archives and Copyright**.

[copyright\\_TH.php](http://copyright.TH.php)

**The Internet Public Library** site has many links to online resources for the general public.

[www.ipl.org](http://www.ipl.org)

**Brewster Kahle** is a founder of WAIS Inc. and Alexa Internet and chairman of the board of the Internet Archive.

See his paper **The Ethics of Digital Librarianship** at [ethics\\_BK.php](http://ethics_BK.php)

**Michael Lesk** of the National Science Foundation has written extensively on digital archiving and digital libraries.

[www.purl.net/NET/lesk](http://www.purl.net/NET/lesk)

**The Library of Congress** is the national library of the United States.

[www.loc.gov](http://www.loc.gov)

**The Museum Digital Library** plans to help digitize collections and provide access to them.

[www.digitalmuseums.org](http://www.digitalmuseums.org)

**The National Archives and Records Administration** oversees the management of all US federal records. It also archives federal Web sites including the [Clinton White House site](http://ClintonWhiteHouse.site).

[www.nara.gov](http://www.nara.gov)

**The National Science Foundation Digital Library Program** has funded academic research on digital libraries.

[www.nsf.gov/home/crssprgm/dli/start.htm](http://www.nsf.gov/home/crssprgm/dli/start.htm)

**National Technical Information Service (NTIS)**, U.S. Department of Commerce, Technology Administration. NTIS is an archive and distributor of scientific, technical, engineering and business related information developed by and for the federal government.

[www.ntis.gov](http://www.ntis.gov)

**Network Wizards** has been tracking Internet growth for

many years.

[www.nw.com](http://www.nw.com)

**Project Gutenberg** is making ASCII versions of classic literature openly available. [www.gutenberg.org](http://www.gutenberg.org)

**The Radio and Television Archive** has many links to related resources.

[www.rtfv.unt.edu/links/histsites.htm](http://www.rtfv.unt.edu/links/histsites.htm)

**Revival of the Library of Alexandria** is a project to revive the ancient library in Egypt.

[www.unesco.org/webworld/alexandria\\_new](http://www.unesco.org/webworld/alexandria_new)

**The Society of American Archivists** is a professional association focused on ensuring the identification, preservation, and use of records of historical value.

[www.archivists.org](http://www.archivists.org)

**The Royal Institute of Technology Library in Sweden** is creating a system of quality-assessed information resources on the Internet for academic use.

[www.lib.kth.se/kthbeng/kthb.html](http://www.lib.kth.se/kthbeng/kthb.html)

**The United States Government Printing Office** produces and distributes information published by the US government.

[www.access.gpo.gov](http://www.access.gpo.gov)

**The University of Virginia** is building a catalog of digital library activities.

[www.dlib.vt.edu](http://www.dlib.vt.edu)

### Archiving Technology

**The Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) computing and public policy page** includes papers and news on pending legislation on issues including universal access, copyright and intellectual property, free speech and the Internet, and privacy.

[www.acm.org/serving](http://www.acm.org/serving)

**The Carnegie Mellon University Informedia Digital Video Library Project** is studying how multimedia digital libraries can be established and used.

[www.informedia.cs.cmu.edu](http://www.informedia.cs.cmu.edu)

**The Intermemory Project** aims to develop highly survivable and available storage systems.

[www.intermemory.org](http://www.intermemory.org)

**The National Film Preservation Board**, established by the National Film Preservation Act of 1988, works with the Library of Congress to study and implement plans for film and television preservation. The site's research page includes links to the board's 1993 film preservation study, a

1994 film preservation plan, and a 1997 television and video study. All the documents warn of the dire state of film and television preservation in the United States.  
[lcweb.loc.gov/film/filmpres.html](http://lcweb.loc.gov/film/filmpres.html)

**The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)** posts IEC International Standard names and symbols for prefixes for binary multiples for use in data processing and data transmission.  
[www.physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/binary.html](http://www.physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/binary.html)

**The Text Retrieval Conference (TREC)** encourages research in information retrieval from large text collections.  
[trec.nist.gov](http://trec.nist.gov)

### Internet Mapping

**An Atlas of Cyberspaces** has maps and dynamic tools for visualizing Web browsing.  
[www.cybergeography.com/atlas/surf.html](http://www.cybergeography.com/atlas/surf.html)

**The Internet Mapping Project** is a long-term project by a scientist at Bell Labs to collect routing data on the Internet.  
[www.cs.bell-labs.com/who/ches/map](http://www.cs.bell-labs.com/who/ches/map)

**The Matrix Information Directory Service** has good maps and visualizations of the networked world.  
[www.mids.org](http://www.mids.org)

**Peacock Maps** has maps of Internet connectivity.  
[www.peacockmaps.com](http://www.peacockmaps.com)

### Internet Statistics

**WebReference** has an Internet statistics page (publisher: Internet.com).  
[webreference.com/internet/statistics.html](http://webreference.com/internet/statistics.html)

### Copyright

**The Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) copyright information page** includes text of pertinent and pending legislation.  
[www.acm.org/usacm/copyright](http://www.acm.org/usacm/copyright)

**Tom W. Bell** teaches intellectual property and Internet law at Chapman University School of Law.  
[www.tomwbell.com](http://www.tomwbell.com)  
His site includes a graph showing the trend of the maximum US copyright term at  
[www.tomwbell.com/writings/\(C\)\\_Term.html](http://www.tomwbell.com/writings/(C)_Term.html)

**Cornell University** posts the text of copyright law at  
[www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/unframed/17/107.html](http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/unframed/17/107.html)  
[www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/unframed/17/108.html](http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/unframed/17/108.html)

**The Digital Future Coalition** is a nonprofit working on the issues of copyright in the digital age.  
[www.dfc.org](http://www.dfc.org)

**The National Academy Press** is the publishing arm of the [national academies](http://www.nap.edu).

"The Digital Dilemma: Intellectual Property in the Information Age"

[http://www.nap.edu/html/digital\\_dilemma/](http://www.nap.edu/html/digital_dilemma/)

"LC21: A Digital Strategy for the Library of Congress"

[www.nap.edu/books/0309071445/html](http://www.nap.edu/books/0309071445/html)

**Pamela Samuelson** is a professor in the School of Information Management and Systems at UC Berkeley.  
[info.berkeley.edu/~pam](http://info.berkeley.edu/~pam)

**Title 17 of US copyright code**

[www.loc.gov/copyright/title17/](http://www.loc.gov/copyright/title17/)

**US Government Copyright Office**

[www.loc.gov/copyright](http://www.loc.gov/copyright)

#### Privacy and Free Speech

**The Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) free-speech information page** includes the text of pertinent laws and pending legislation.

[www.acm.org/usacm/speech](http://www.acm.org/usacm/speech)

**The Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) privacy information page** includes the text of congressional testimony and links to other resources.

[www.acm.org/usacm/privacy](http://www.acm.org/usacm/privacy)

**The Benton Foundation Communications Policy and Practice Program** has the goal of infusing the emerging communications environment with public-interest values.

[www.benton.org/cpphome.html](http://www.benton.org/cpphome.html)

**The Center for Democracy and Technology** works to promote democratic values and constitutional liberties in the digital age.

[www.cdt.org](http://www.cdt.org)

**The Computers Freedom and Privacy Conference** has a site containing information on each annual conference held since 1991.

[www.cfp.org](http://www.cfp.org)

**The Electronic Frontier Foundation** works to protect fundamental civil liberties, including privacy and freedom of expression in the arena of computers and the Internet.

[www.eff.org](http://www.eff.org)

**The Electronic Privacy Information Center**, a project of the [Fund for Constitutional Government](http://www.fundforconstitution.org), is a public-interest



research center whose goal is to focus public attention on emerging civil liberties issues and to protect privacy, the First Amendment, and constitutional values.

[www.epic.org](http://www.epic.org)

**The Internet Free Expression Alliance** is an information and advocacy organization focused on free speech as it relates to the Internet.

[www.ifea.net](http://www.ifea.net)

**The Internet Privacy Coalition** aims to protect privacy on the Internet by promoting the widespread availability of strong encryption and the relaxation of export controls on cryptography.

[www.privacy.org/ipc](http://www.privacy.org/ipc)

**The Privacy Page** includes news, alerts, and links to privacy-related resources. Related organizations include the [Electronic Privacy Information Center](#), the [Internet Privacy Coalition](#), and [Privacy International](#).

[www.privacy.org](http://www.privacy.org)

**Privacy International** is a London-based human rights group formed as a watchdog on surveillance by governments and corporations.

[www.privacy.org/pi](http://www.privacy.org/pi)

Please [suggest](#) other pages that may be appropriate here.

### Storage and Preservation

The Archive has two practical considerations in dealing with digital collections:

[How to store](#) massive amounts of data

[How to preserve](#) the data for posterity

### Storage

Storing the Archive's collections involves parsing, indexing, and physically encoding the data. With the Internet collections growing at exponential rates, this task poses an ongoing challenge.

Our hardware consists of PCs with clusters of IDE hard drives. Data is stored on [DLT tape](#) and hard drives in various appropriate formats, depending on the collection. Web data is received and stored in archive format — 100-megabyte ARC files made up of many individual files. [Alexa Internet](#) (currently the source of all crawls in our collections) is proposing ARC as a standard for archiving Internet objects. See Alexa for the [format specification](#).

### Preservation

Preservation is the ongoing task of permanently protecting stored resources from damage or destruction. The main issues are guarding against the consequences of accidents and data degradation and maintaining the accessibility of data as formats become obsolete.

**Accidents:** Any medium or site used to store data is potentially vulnerable to accidents and natural disasters. Maintaining copies of the Archive's collections at multiple sites can help alleviate this risk. Part of the collection is already handled this way, and we are proceeding as quickly as possible to do the same with the rest.

**Migration:** Over time, storage media can degrade to a point where the data becomes permanently irretrievable. Although DLT tape is rated to last 30 years, the industry rule of thumb is to migrate data every 10 years. Given developments in computer hardware, we will likely migrate more often than that.

**Data formats:** As advances are made in software applications, many data formats become obsolete. We will be collecting software and emulators that will aid future researchers, historians, and scholars in their research.

#### **Find out**

How to get free access to the Archive's Internet collections  
About our announcement and discussion lists on Internet  
libraries and movie archives

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Universal access  
to human knowledge

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All Media Types

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### Announcements

[San Jose Mercury News: Egypt Building Monument To Tech](#)

[Christian Science Monitor: Ancient Egyptian library reborn in modern form](#)

[New Scientist: Way Back When](#)

[NPR: Library for Kids Goes Online](#)

[NEW! Compare Archive Pages with DocuComp®](#)

[O'Reilly/Koman on the Bookmobile and the Public Domain](#)

[Slashdot: Public-Domain Bookmobile Hits the Road](#)

[Internet Archive Bookmobile Launch Party](#)

[Library of Congress Acquires Prelinger Collection](#)

[Donation to the new Library of Alexandria in Egypt](#)

### Archive Collections

The Internet Archive is building a digital library of Internet sites and other cultural artifacts in digital form. Like a paper library, we provide free access to researchers, historians, scholars, and the general public.



[Take Me Back](#)

[Advanced Search](#)

The Internet Archive, working with [Alexa Internet](#), has created the [Wayback Machine](#). The Wayback Machine makes it possible to surf more than 10 billion pages stored in the Internet Archive's web archive. The Wayback Machine was unveiled on October 24th, 2001 at U.C. [Berkeley's Bancroft Library](#). Visit the Wayback Machine by entering an URL above or clicking on specific collections below.

### Browse the Internet Archive



[The International Children's Digital Library](#) where kids all over the world can find lots of books from many different countries.

[The Internet Bookmobile](#) has gone from SF -> DC to celebrate the public domain! Check in and see the voyage and meetings with students, other bookmobiles, and librarians. [More ...](#)

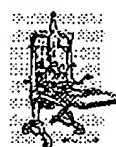
### Moving Images



The Internet Archive is collaborating with collectors, contributors, members, and friends to provide easy access to a rich and fascinating core collection of archival films.

- o [Prelinger Archives](#)
- o [Computer Chronicles](#)
- o [Net Café](#)
- o [World at War](#)

### Texts



The Internet Archive is collaborating with libraries to digitize texts and books as

- o [Project Gutenberg](#)
- o [Million Book Project](#)
- o [UVA](#)
- o [Liber Liber](#)
- o [Arpanet](#)
- o [Open Source Books](#)
- o [Internet Bookmobile](#)
- o [Internet Children's Library](#)

## Recent Reviews

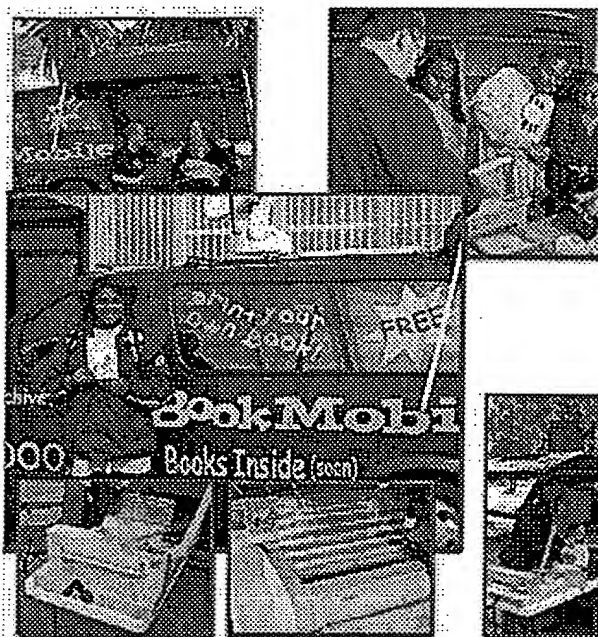
Derek Trucks  
Band: 2001-09-21  
Wrong date

Howie Day: 2002-  
08-22  
Grand

Jack Johnson:  
2002-10-16  
Bringin' tha  
sunshine to the  
NW!

Dave Matthews:  
2002-10-24  
Amazing recording

Bela Fleck and the  
Flecktones: 2002-  
06-08  
seed all the  
Flecktones you've  
got!



## Audio



The Internet Archive collaborating with etree.org provide the highest quality live concerts in a lossless, downloadable format.

o etree Audio Archives

## Software



The Internet Archive collaborating with Macromedia to make available many software titles for remote access.

o Macromedia CD Archives

## Institutional Support

- Alexa Internet
- HP Computer
- the Kahle/Austin Foundation
- Prelinger Archives
- National Science Foundation
- Library of Congress
- Siggraph

## Contributors

Alex Wright  
 Alexander MacGillivray  
 Amy West  
 Art Medlar  
 Belinda Greene  
 Betsy Marvit

## Most recent posts (write a post by going to a forum)

Subject	Poster	Forum	Replies	Views	Date
<u>Uploading: "Permission Denied"?</u>	<u>kmmccorm</u>	<u>etree</u>	0	3	Jan 200 08:00
<u>Research Proposal from Tao Feng</u>	<u>Tao Feng</u>	<u>researchproposals</u>	0	1	Jan 200 08:00
<u>Motet?(sp)</u>	<u>Jammer</u>	<u>etree</u>	0	5	Jan 200 07:55
<u>Answers are in the past try "older forum posts" link</u>	<u>bleblanc57</u>	<u>etree</u>	0	5	Jan 200 07:45
<u>Re: very very slow speeds</u>	<u>medlhuber</u>	<u>etree</u>	0	8	Jan 200 06:45
<u>Re: Asking again for people to post their download speeds</u>	<u>Jaminbenb</u>	<u>etree</u>	0	8	Jan 200 06:45
<u>Re: Repeat questions exceed answers</u>	<u>hamilton</u>	<u>etree</u>	0	5	Jan 200 06:35
<u>Re: Other sources?</u>	<u>hamilton</u>	<u>movies</u>	0	2	Jan 200 06:25

Bill Dunn  
 Brad Tofel  
 Carl Malamud  
 Cathy De Heer  
 Charles Barr  
 Chris De Heer  
 Clifford A. Lynch  
 Danny Hillis  
 Dave Wolber  
 Deanna Marcum  
 Deirdre Mulligan  
 Dorothy  
 Hackbarth  
 Eliot Christian  
 Gail Feldman  
 Ismail Serageldin  
 Jane White  
 Jeff Bezos  
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 Jennifer Killian  
 Jessica Anthony  
 Jim Gray  
 Jim Michalko  
 Jim Shankland  
 John Quarterman  
 Jon Aizen  
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 Marlita Kahn  
 Mary Austin  
 Mary E. Jackson  
 Mary Minow  
 Michael  
 Fontanello  
 Michael Lesk  
 Mike Hawley  
 Mitra  
 Nancy Montanez  
 Noha Adly  
 Pamela  
 Samuelson  
 Peter Lyman  
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 Tanenbaum  
 Sasha Browne  
 Scott Kirkpatrick  
 Steve Baldwin  
 Susan Infantino  
 Thomas Kalil  
 Winston Tabb

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<a href="#">Re: dm2002-10-24.mk4 - download link broken</a>	<a href="#">Jay</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	3	Jan 200 06:0
<a href="#">very very slow speeds</a>	<a href="#">abulluck</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	1	32	Jan 200 06:0
<a href="#">Re: Slooow download speeds</a>	<a href="#">Gabriel</a>	<a href="#">prelinger</a>	0	3	Jan 200 05:4
<a href="#">Re: Server problems?</a>	<a href="#">Gabriel</a>	<a href="#">prelinger</a>	0	5	Jan 200 05:4
<a href="#">Re: dm2002-10-24.mk4 - download link broken</a>	<a href="#">bleblanc57</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	1	5	Jan 200 05:3
<a href="#">Re: bleblanc are you downloading at high speeds now?</a>	<a href="#">bleblanc57</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	5	Jan 200 05:0
<a href="#">dm2002-10-24.mk4 - download link broken</a>	<a href="#">ssamadhi97</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	1	14	Jan 200 04:5
<a href="#">Re: Asking again for people to post their download speeds</a>	<a href="#">cheezyjellyfish</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	1	13	Jan 200 03:5
<a href="#">Re: bleblanc are you downloading at high speeds now?</a>	<a href="#">Jonathan Aizen</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	14	Jan 200 03:1
<a href="#">bleblanc are you downloading at high speeds now?</a>	<a href="#">adawg</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	2	37	Jan 200 03:0
<a href="#">Re: Asking again for people to post their download speeds</a>	<a href="#">Pipsqueak</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	8	Jan 200 03:0
<a href="#">No answers, so I assume no problems with downloading speeds</a>	<a href="#">adawg</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	2	34	Jan 200 02:5
<a href="#">Re: Sort by reviews within band</a>	<a href="#">Jonathan Aizen</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	5	Jan 200 02:4
<a href="#">Re: Can somebody answer me ?</a>	<a href="#">bleblanc57</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	9	Jan 200 02:3
<a href="#">Re: Help Uploading</a>	<a href="#">jakey</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	6	Jan 200 02:0
<a href="#">Re: Asking again for people to post their download speeds</a>	<a href="#">adawg</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	1	12	Jan 200 01:4

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<a href="#">Help Uploading</a>	<a href="#">Justin-C</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	1	28	Jan 200 01:3
<a href="#">Re: Asking again for people to post their download speeds</a>	<a href="#">Jaminbenb</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	1	11	Jan 200 12:5
<a href="#">thanks for the response. Appreciate it</a>	<a href="#">adawg</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	27	Jan 200 12:4
<a href="#">Re: Trying to find info on band: 'Particle'</a>	<a href="#">hendge</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	7	Jan 200 12:1
<a href="#">Re: Other sources?</a>	<a href="#">Gabriel</a>	<a href="#">movies</a>	0	11	Jan 200 12:0
<a href="#">Re: Asking again for people to post their download speeds</a>	<a href="#">Gabriel</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	13	Jan 200 11:4
<a href="#">Re: Asking again for people to post their download speeds</a>	<a href="#">mis-u-jerr</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	12	Jan 200 11:4
<a href="#">Re: Asking again for people to post their download speeds</a>	<a href="#">ingsy</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	1	15	Jan 200 11:4
<a href="#">Re: Trying to find info on band: 'Particle'</a>	<a href="#">ingsy</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	11	Jan 200 11:3
<a href="#">Research Proposal from Tao Feng</a>	<a href="#">Tao Feng</a>	<a href="#">researchproposals</a>	0	11	Jan 200 11:1
<a href="#">Asking again for people to post their download speeds</a>	<a href="#">adawg</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	4	89	Jan 200 10:5
<a href="#">dmb1993-01-27 still broken</a>	<a href="#">ssamadhi97</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	14	Jan 200 10:4
<a href="#">Re: need feedback downloads at 10kbps or less</a>	<a href="#">adawg</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	11	Jan 200 10:4
<a href="#">Re: need feedback downloads at 10kbps or less</a>	<a href="#">simbro</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	1	11	Jan 200 10:4
<a href="#">Can somebody answer me ?</a>	<a href="#">adawg</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	1	52	Jan 200 10:2
<a href="#">please let me know what you're download speeds are</a>	<a href="#">adawg</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	33	Jan 200 09:5

<a href="#">Re: need feedback downloads at 10kbps or less</a>	<a href="#">bleblanc57</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	15	Jan 200 09:5
<a href="#">need feedback downloads at 10kbps or less</a>	<a href="#">adawg</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	2	58	Jan 200 09:4
<a href="#">tighter intigration with etree's sources in circulation?</a>	<a href="#">tucker</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	27	Jan 200 09:3
<a href="#">Re: 24bit</a>	<a href="#">tucker</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	9	Jan 200 09:3
<a href="#">Re: Trying to find info on band: 'Particle'</a>	<a href="#">hendge</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	10	Jan 200 09:2
<a href="#">Re: 24bit</a>	<a href="#">datgeek</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	1	14	Jan 200 09:2
<a href="#">Re: Bring on the Bela Fleck! (Edgar Anti-taping)</a>	<a href="#">datgeek</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	9	Jan 200 09:1
<a href="#">Re: bfft2002-06-23 not allowed?</a>	<a href="#">datgeek</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	11	Jan 200 09:0
<a href="#">Re: Trying to find info on band: 'Particle'</a>	<a href="#">Tim Hayes</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	0	10	Jan 200 08:4
<a href="#">Re: Bring on the Bela Fleck! (Edgar Anti-taping)</a>	<a href="#">datgeek</a>	<a href="#">etree</a>	1	25	Jan 200 08:4

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## About Alexa

### History

Founded in April 1996, Alexa Internet grew out of a vision of Web navigation that is intelligent and constantly improving with the participation of its users.

Alexa's version 1.0 toolbar was first released in September of 1997. The toolbar featured Site Information, Related Links, access to archived pages, access to Encyclopaedia Britannica content, and an instant messaging feature.

In 1998, Netscape built Alexa into the 4.0 version of the Netscape Navigator browser as the centerpiece of the "Smart Browsing" feature set. Meanwhile, the Alexa toolbar had clocked over 1 Million downloads. Alexa began a long partnership with the Library of Congress, donating a copy of Alexa's crawl of the web to the new digital library.

In 1999, following Netscape's lead, Microsoft built Alexa into the browser. Alexa popularity was reaching an all-time high with over 3 Million downloads. In June of 1999, Amazon.com purchased Alexa Internet.

In 2000, Alexa released the version 5.0 toolbar, incorporating shopping features and search functions. Total downloads exceeded 7 million. Alexa's donations of crawl to the Internet Archive 8 Terabytes in size (about 6 million floppy disks.)

In 2001, Alexa released Alexa Toolbar 6.0, incorporating a new sleeker design, and the Wayback button. Alexa's crawl donations to the Internet Archive surpassed the 100 terabyte mark. All pages were fully indexed and made available in the [Wayback Machine](#), which is now the largest database in the World. The Wayback Machine, built by Alexa Internet for the Internet Archive, was named the site of the year by Yahoo Internet Life magazine.

In May of 2002 Alexa released Alexa Web Search and Alexa Toolbar version 6.5. By partnering with Google, Alexa has built a new kind of search engine, one that helps users collaborate and find the best sites, with less effort. Alexa's crawl donations to the Internet Archive have now surpassed the 200 terabyte mark.

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An  company



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## Network Solutions Registers Record Number of Internet Names in 1997

### *California Leads U.S. in Registrations*

Herndon, Va., January 7, 1998 - Fueling the growth of the Internet, Network Solutions, Inc. (Nasdaq: NSOL) today announced that it registered 960,000 net new Internet domain names in 1997, up 96 percent from the 1996 total of 489,000 net new registrations.

Network Solutions registers domain names ending in .com, .org, .net and .edu. Almost 90 percent are registered automatically in minutes and visible to the Internet within 24 hours. In 1997, .com continued to be the most sought after Internet address, accounting for nearly 90 percent of all registrations.

"What we experienced in 1997 was further evidence of the pervasiveness of the Internet in our lives," said Gabe Battista, chief executive officer, Network Solutions, Inc. "Internet addresses nearly doubled in 1997 compared to 1996 and were up almost 600 percent from 1995 figures. Network Solutions has played an active role in facilitating the tremendous growth as more businesses and individuals take advantage of the Internet. We are successfully managing this growth and are strategizing to serve new markets with more services in 1998 and beyond."

To handle the growing numbers of customers registering domains in 1997, Network Solutions nearly doubled its staff, spent in excess of \$10 million on new hardware and software and opened a new 32,000-square-foot registration service center. In 1997, Network Solutions handled more than 400,000 telephone inquiries and five million e-mails.

The majority of registrations were completed for U.S. businesses and individuals, approximately 70 percent compared to international registrations totaling approximately 30 percent. A state-by-state breakdown shows California had the highest number of registrations, followed by New York, Florida, Texas and Illinois. The top 12 states by number of registrations are:

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. California | 7. New Jersey |
| 2. New York   | 8.            |
| 3. Florida    | 9. Washington |
| 4. Texas      | 10. Ohio      |
| 5. Illinois   | 11. Virginia  |
| 6.            | 12. Georgia   |

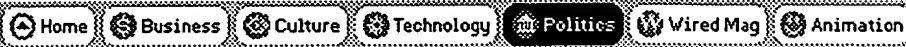
To take advantage of the trend for small businesses to grow their Internet presence in 1998, Network Solutions recently introduced WorldNIC Services(TM) suite of enhanced domain name registration services geared toward businesses building their on-line identities. WorldNIC simplifies the registration process for non-technical individuals to register domain names in minutes using an easy-to-follow, five-step process from a desktop computer or by telephone. Network Solutions is now previewing WorldNIC Services at its [www.worldnic.com](http://www.worldnic.com) web site.

Founded in 1979, Network Solutions, Inc. is a publicly traded company that registers Internet names ending in .com, .net, .org, and .edu pursuant to a

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cooperative agreement with the National Science Foundation. Network Solutions also provides intranet consulting services, focusing on intranet development and re-engineering, network and system security and intranet-enabled business solutions. For more information, see [www.netsol.com](http://www.netsol.com).

For Network Solutions: Cheryl Regan, [cregan@netsol.com](mailto:cregan@netsol.com), (703) 742-4847 or Christopher Clough, [chrisc@netsol.com](mailto:chrisc@netsol.com), (703) 742-4706



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## NetSol to Keep Domain Data

Reuters

07:00 AM Sep. 28, 1999 PT

Delivering a boost to the incipient market for registering new Internet addresses, the US Department of Commerce and Internet registrar Network Solutions Inc. will announce Tuesday a long-term agreement paving the way for greater competition, people familiar with the deal said.

Following almost a year of negotiations, Herndon, Virginia-based Network Solutions has agreed on terms to let competing firms register new Internet site names into its massive database of more than five million addresses ending in .com, .net, and .org.

Under the agreement, the company will continue to maintain the database, which lists all the names that have been registered and is used by Internet computers to help route traffic to intended destinations, for at least four more years.

Shares of Network Solutions, which rose almost US\$6 to \$72.81 Monday, shot up in early Nasdaq trading as high as \$82 in heavy trading.

The agreement will be announced by Commerce Secretary William Daley at a news conference later Tuesday. Competing firms will pay a wholesale price of \$6 per name, per year, to register new addresses into the database. That is well below the current retail price of \$35 that Network Solutions charges its customers.

More than 70 firms, including America Online Inc. and privately held Register.com, have been authorized to compete with Network Solutions by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the California nonprofit tabbed by the Clinton administration last year to oversee the Internet's name and address system.

As part of Tuesday's agreement, Network Solutions will recognize the authority of ICANN, which it had resisted until now.

So far, only a handful of firms have been allowed to compete during an

extended "test bed" for competition. During the test period, competing firms paid a wholesale price of \$9 per name, per year.

Tuesday's agreement is also expected to allow competitors to access the database of existing Internet addresses. Network Solutions drew a firestorm of criticism earlier this year when it limited competitors' access to the database and announced a Yellow Pages-like directory service of its own that relied on the information.

Under an agreement with the government that expired last year, Network Solutions was the only company allowed to register Internet domain names, the addresses of Web sites, e-mail, and other Net resources, that ended with the popular .com, .net, and .org suffixes.

But the Clinton administration decided to privatize the system, handing the reins over to ICANN last November and earlier this year allowing firms to compete with Network Solutions for the first time.

Since then, ICANN has struggled to get off the ground, running into criticism from Internet users and members of Congress for making decisions behind closed doors and proposing to fund itself with a fee of \$1 per domain name.

And Network Solutions battled the Commerce Department and Congress as it asserted ownership of the list of more than 5 million domain names it registered before the onset of competition.

A spokesman for Network Solutions declined to comment.

A spokesman for the Commerce Department said Secretary William Daley would make a statement on the domain name situation at Tuesday's press conference.

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